MR. WOLCOTT SEEKS LIGHT.

BREEZY COLLOQUY IN THE SENATE OVER THE INDIAN SCHOOLS.

A Proposition to Strike Out of the Indian Appropriation Bill the Items for the schools at Hampton, Va., and Philadelphia, on the Ground that They Are Denominational, Defeated, 21 to 32-Other Benominational Schools Abandoned

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.-The Indian Appropriation bill was considered in the Senate to-day for about five hours, and thirteen additional pages of it were disposed of, leaving seventeen pages for to-morrow. The reason why greater progress was not made was that a disputed item of Sasa for beef cattle furnished to some Indiana was talked over for almost two hours, and that the indian school question, which comes up inevitably on every such appropriation bill, was discussed for a still longer period of time. The Committee on Appropriations had reported an amendment to strike out the two items for the maintenance and education of Indian children at Hampton, Va., and at the Lincoln Institution of Philadelphia, on the ground that there were denominational schools (Protestant), and that, other denominational Indian schools were to be abandoned, there should be no discriminafon in favor of those two.

Mr. Cockrell (Dem., Mo.), Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, said that fitteen or twenty schools had been left out because they were denominational schools. These included the Indian schools at Hampton, Va., and the Lincoln school in Philadelphia. These, he said, were Protestant schools-denomina tional schools-and the committee had taken out everything Protestant and everything Catholic-separating eternally, as far as the committee could, Church and State. Protestants had no right to complein, and neither had

Mr. Hunton (Dem., Va.) asserted that the school at Hampton was entirely undenominational, and Mr. Quay (Rep., Pa.) made the like statement as to the school at Philadelphia. Mr. Wolcott (Rep., Col.) broke into the dis-cussion in his usual breezy style, and inquired

whether there was not somebody on the Appro-priations Committee "with intelligence enough and with information enough to tell the Senate something about these schools." Mr. Call (Dem., Fla., the member of the Ap-

propriations Committee having charge of the bill, retorted with the ironical remark that the members of the Appropriations Committee had not the omniscience of the Senator from Colorado.
* No." Mr. Wolcott replied, "I do not have

omniscience, but if I were a member of your committee I would not be found standing up in the Schate and saying that I would accept the statement of a couple of Senators as to whether a school is denominational or not. I am serious, I am anxious to vote intelligently on this question. It is a burning question. And we are entitled to laformation from somebody as to what were of schools there are: tion. It is a curning question. And we are entitled to laformation from somebody as to what sort of schools there are."

"The Senator from Colorado," Mr. Call said touchingly, "will not find any member of the Committee on Appropriations who, like him, has failed to inform himself of the public schools." [Laughter.]

"Will the Senator from Florida tell us what they are?" Mr. Wolcott asked.

"It is not the business of the Senator from Florida," Mr. Call replied, "to educate the Senator from Colorado, (General laughter.] But, ex gratia, I will tell him that which he ought to have known from his own study and research. These schools have been classed as a kind of ball-and-half schools, receiving Government aid, and understood to be under Protestant influences. That is the record. What constitutes a denominational school, or what not, may be a nice question. I am not prepared being a Protestant to sit in judgment adversely to those institutions. If they do not teach sectarian doctrines—and of that there is no record before the committee—their teachers are Protestant, and the services conducted in them are Protestant services, not Catholic."

Mr. Wolcott—We do not ask you to be a Judge, but a witness, and to cell us what sort of a school is half-and-half school; s. Is it half Government and half Protestant? Am I rightly informed."

Mr. Call (contemptuously)- Oh, no.

Informed?

Mr. Call (contemptuously) Oh, no.

Mr. Wolcott—I wish to have the Senator state what they are.

Mr. Cafi -! mean that they are of a doubtful denominational character. [Laughter.]

"Does the Senator mean" Mr. Wolcott asked quizzically, "that they are not above suspicion?" Not above just suspicion," Mr. Call replied.

"Not above instanspicion, ar. Can replied,
If the Senator, who is a very bright man
[laughter], will study a little, he will see that a
tovernment school, in the sense of receiving
aid from the Government, which had religious
services conducted by Catholics would be
termed a Catholic school; and if it had religious
sorvices conducted by Protestants it would be
termed a Protestant school." ously anxious for light on this id Mr. Wolcott, "and I think question," said Mr. Wolcott, "and I think that I am entitled to some sort of explanation, without flippanes, from the Senator in charge of the bill. If he is not prepared to give it, per-

without flippancy, from the Senator in charge of the bill. If he is not prepared to give it, perhaps some other member of the committee will state what investigation has disclosed as to the character of these schools. A school should not be classed as denominational because on the Sablath day some sort of services are held in it. That does not make a denominational school."

"If the Senator from Colorado," Mr. Call said, "wishes to know how many prayers and how many sermons are delivered there..."

"No." Mr. Wolcott broke in, "my question is far more serious than that. My question asks for more intelligence than the Senator from Plorida seems to be possessed of. [Laughter.] I am asking in good faith, and I am not to be put aside by a suggestion that I do not know what I ought to know."

The debate was participated in by Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.), who said that the schools in question it Hampton and Lincolli were not church schools, and that it was utterly unfair to place them in that class; by Mr. Hawley (Rep., Conn.), who argued that the bine pencil-hould not have been drawn against Hampton, which was in no sense sectarian, though he would rather, he said, "have a Catholic school, run by Jesuits, toan a school with no God in it;" by Mr. Daniel (Dem., Va.), who declared that Hampton school had not been established and was not maintained under denominational influences, and by Mr. Cockrell, who said: "I am a Protestant institutions what I deny to Catholic Institutions. When we say that Church and State must be separated, we mean it, so far as we are concerned. This bill came up from the House with seven Catholic schools (which had been named in former laws) struck out. The House retained in former laws) struck out. The House ratained in former laws) struck on the House struck them all out. We presumed it was because they were Catholic schools. But the House retained in former laws) struck on the House struck them all out. We presumed it was because they were Catholic schools. But the House retained in fees chools

"that either of these schools is a Protestant school?" Yes; abundant evidence." Mr. Cockrell repied. "It is not denied. Nobody can deny it. When an Indian Catholic child at Lincoln school wanted to attend a Catholic church she was told by one of the teachers that an Episcopal school was good enough for her."

After further debate the amendment to strike out of the bill the two items for the support and education of Indian pupils at the school at Hampton Va. (\$20,400), and at Lincoln Institution, Philadelphia (\$33,400), was rejected year 21, nays 32- and the two items were retained in the bill.

At 61 M. a recess was taken for two hours,

At 6 P. M. a recess was taken for two hours,

At 6 P. M. a recess was taken for two hours, the evening session to be for the consideration of a bill authorizing the issue of honds to the amount of \$7,300,000 for the extension of the enwer system of the city of Washington. The resolution for such recess was antagonized in the morning hour by Mr. Allen (Pop. Neb.), who, in the course of his remarks, asserted that the Secretary of the Treasury had no authority in law to issue the bonds provided for recently: that the law under which he claimed such authority had been repealed, and that such bonds, if contested in the courts, would be held to be vold. He characterized the attempt to pass a silver consact bill last Tuesday as a mere "spectacular performance," and he recal with much satisfaction some newspaper intimations naming Senators Teller (Rep., Col.) and Vest (Dem., Mo.) as accessions to the Populist party.

Credentials of two rest additions to that party is the Senate (Mesers, Tillman of South Carolina, and Butler of North Carolina; from the standard admission to the body, was present in the chamber during a portion of the day, and was introduced by Mr. Tilly (Dem., S. C.) to many of his future associates.

The Senate was unable to get a quorum at the

many of his future associates.
The Senate was unable to get a quorum at the evening session, and at 9:30 adjourned.

TOOK THE RODY WITH HIM. A Coroner's Burial Permit Thus Sooner Got for the Burned Baby.

To expedite matters, Joseph Wiener of 155 Rivington street brought the dead body of a calld three months old to the General Sessions building yesterday, and started to carry the body

building yesterday, and started to carry the easy put stairs to the Coroners' office to have an inquest held, but Chief Cierk Reynolds prevented into Coroner O'Mesgner viewed the body and gave him a burial permit.

The body was that of liymen Gastoritz, whose parents live at 77 Suffolk street. Mrs. cisalonitz had the child in her arms while at work, and accidentally allowed its leg to touch the store. The child died from the results of the bury.

TWO NEW POPULIST SENATORS. Tillman of South Carolina and Butler of North Carolina Visit the Scunic.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.-Senator-elect Tillman of South Carolina made a very successful debut in the Senate chamber to-day, Senator Irby returned from South Carolina this morning, accompanied by Mr. Tillman and Gov. John Gray Evans. Senator Irby presented the credentials of his new colleague, and they were read and placed on file. Senator Butler was present, but he made no objection to the reference of the credentials of his successor. few minutes later Senator Irby escorted Mr. Tillman and Gov. Evans into the Senate chamber and gave them seats over on the back row of the Democratic side to the right of the Vice-President, Several Democratic Senators, in-cluding Senators McLaurin of Mississippi and Pugh of Alabama, came forward and were presented to the newcomers. While Mr. Tillman was getting acquainted with Senator George of Mississippi, Senator Irby moved about the chamber and invited Democratic and Republican Senators to come over and meet Senator-elect Tillman. Nearly all of the members of the Senate were familiar with the incidents of the Butler-Tillman campaign, and they expressed some curiosity to meet the man who could defeat the gallant Butler. It was observed that the free silver men were particularly gracious to Mr. Tillman, and they were pleased to find that he was man, and they were pleased to find that he was right in touch with them on that subject. Senators Telier, Dubois, Stewart, Carcy, Power, Pettigrew, Chandier, and many of the leading Republicans came over and chatted pleasantly with the South Carolina contingent. At one time the buzz of conversation around Mr. Tillman and Gov. Evans was so pronounced that the Vice-President was obliged to request order. While all this demonstration was going on over Mr. Tillman, Senator Butler was sitting only a few seats away, apparently oblivious to what was going on in the vicinity of Senator Irby's desk, He was interested in a few items in the Indian Appropriations bit, and as soon as they were disposed of he arose and left the chamber to meet some friends in the lobby. In the mean time, Mr. Tillman joked pleasantly with Senators Hill, Allen, Martin, and other Democratic Senators about State and national politics.

Senator Irby says he has been down home attending a conforence of Democrats who are interested in the coming Constitutional Convention. He says the leading Democrats in the State, including many of those who have here-tofore differed on State affairs, are disposed to bury the past and unite in an effort to preserve the supremacy of the white man's party. He says they realize that nothing is to be gained by continuing the factional war that has been going on for several years past.

While Senator-elect Tillman was receiving a cordial greeting on the Democratic side of the chamber, the Republicans were giving Marien Hutler, the Populist Senator elect from North Carolina, a warm reception. His credentials were also presented and read, but Senator Ransom did not take part in the recention given him. It was also noticed that none of the Democratic Senators went overto greet him. Senator right in touch with them on that subject. Sen-

som did not take part in the reception given him. It was also noticed that none of the Democratic Senators went over to greet him. Senator Peffer. Representative Jerry Simpson, and a few other Populistic members of the House came over to welcome the North Carolina David, who has overthrown the heretofore invincible Kanson.

THE ISSUE IN 1896.

Silver Men Preparing for a Vigorous Campaign on the Stump and in the Press, WASHINGTON, Feb. 21. Jerry Simpson, the Populist Congressman from Kansas, has aunounced that early in the spring he will take the lecture platform in the Western States in behalf of Populism, and that during the summer he will cover all the region from Colorado to California. In the fall he will come East and make a tour of the agricultural portions of the Eastern States, preaching the same doctrine. It is understood that the silver men of the West and South are now perfecting an organization which will have control of a vast lecbureau that will furnish speakers for the silver cause who will visit every county in the United States between now and the next Presidential election preaching the cause of silver. It is said that Bland, Bryan, and all of the defeated silver candidates for reflection will be on the list of lecturers, and that they will take the stump soon after Congress adjourns. It is said, moreover, to be a part of the plan of the silver men to get control of newspaners wherever possible, and have a chain of subsidized silver publications from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from Maine to Texas for the campaign of 1896. Speaking of this coming silver organization, a member of President Cleveland's Cabinet recently said to THE SUN correspondent that he would not be at all surprised if the sgitation of the financial question should become so widespread during the next year that party lines would be entirely wiped out before the next Presidential conventions, and that the fight of 1896 would be entirely upon the question of silver. Public men in Washington generally do not hold such radical views as this of the growing importance of the currency as a publical issue. silver organization, a member of President

question of silver. Public men in Washington generally do not hold such radical views as this of the growing importance of the currency as a political issue, but there are many shrewd observers of all parties who think that the Cabinet officer above quoted is about right in his prediction.

Speaking on this subject to-day, Mr. Bland said that there would be a new alignment of parties in the next Presidential campaign, and that the money question would be the overshadowing issue.

"It will be the only issue," he added. "It ought to have been the principal issue two years ago, but we were then just emerging from the shadow of sectionalism and the Force bill, and it was no time to divide on financial questions. But that time has now arrived, and the next contest will be waged between the free coinage men and those who oppose that proposition. Party lines will be obliterated, and this will be the one thing which will divide the voters of the country.

Mr. Livingstone of Georgia, who is also a strong advocate of the free roinage of silver, agrees with Mr. Bland that the silver question will be the question of prime importance before the country next year. He insists that the silver men will nominate a candidate of their own, independently of the two old parties.

"Do you think you can elect a candidate standing on such a platform if his opponent be diametrically opposed to such views?"

"I do; and I believe he would sweep the country. Such a candidate would carry New York State. I'll beta thousand dollars on it."

THE HOWGATE JURY OUT.

After Deliberating for Nine Hours They Are Locked Up for the Night.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.-The case of Capt. Howgate, formerly disbursing officer of the Signal Service Bureau, against whom charges of embezzlement amounting to many thousands of dollars were made, was given to the jury today at 12:45. The Judge in his charge to the jury construed the evidence strongly against the defendant on the facts, but laid some stress on defendant on the facts, but laid some stress on the proof of the allegation as to whether the defendant was a fugitive from justice under the meaning of the law. Evidence in the case showed that Howgate had visited Washington since his disappearance nearly lifteen years ago without moiestation, and that he had been repeatedly recognized in New York, where he was carrying on the business of a dealer in second-hand books under an assumed name, but that, although officers of the Government recognized him, no effort was made to secure his arrest.

After being out for nine hours, engaged in a fruitless effort to reach an agreement, the jury was locked up for the night at 10 octock. At fifteen minutes of that hour, the foreman informed the court crier that there was no probability, or even possibility, that a verdict would be reached. Judge McComas was communicated with by telephone, and he sent directions to have Capi. Howgate brought into court at 10% A. M. to-morrow.

Capt. Howgate was taken back to jail, and his daughter, who had remained with him during the whole time the jury was out, went to her out.

Nithin the memory of the oldest court officials no verdict has ever been rendered in a case in this District on a legal holiday, but there is said to be no statute against such an innovation.

DEBT OF THE PACIFIC RAILROADS. A Substitute to the Rellly Bill Agreed

Upon by the House Committee. WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.- A substitute for the Reilly bill to adjust the indebtedness of the Pacific railway companies was agreed upon at a meeting of the committee to-day. The substitute provides that the companies may pay the the principal of their indebtedness to the Govthe principal of their indebtedness to the Government by giving to the Government a second mortgage for the accrued interest, payment upon which shail be extended and be payable in installments covering a long term of years. The moneys and accurities in the sinking fund shall be delivered to the companies and the first mortgage indebtedness shall be extended not more than fifty years at a rate of interest not exceeding five per cent, per annum. The bill gives the company twelve months from the date of the passage of the act in which to pay the principal.

To Foreciose on the Riverside Club. William Rhinelander and Lispenard Stewart surviving trustees under the will of William C Rhinelander, have brought an action in the Su-preme Court against the Riverside Club to fore-close a mortgage 197 518,000 on the property of the club in 104th street, west of Eighth avenue.

HAWAII CABLE SETBACK.

THE PROPOSITION DEFEATED

THE HOUSE YESTERDAY. Sixteen Democrats Voted for It and Gen. Stektes Made a Speech in Favor of It. in Which He Said He Hoped to Live to See Hawall Annexed to the United States, WASHINGTON, Peb. 21.-Sixteen Democrats nited with the Republicans and Populists of the House to-day to sustain the Senate amendment to the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill, which directs the President to contract for the construction of a cable to the Hawalian Islands from the United States. But they were not enough to adopt the motion of Mr. Hitt (Rep., III.) that the House concur in the amendment, it being defeated, after an hour and a half of debate, by a vote of 152 to 114, and the bill again went to conference. During the debate the opponents of the amend-

ment treated members in favor of it, and particularly the Democrats, with marked discourtesy. Gen. Sickles had made an intensely patriotic speech in which he predicted that he would live to see Hawsii annexed to the United States, a sentiment that brought forth the most tumuituous applause, and Mr. Bartlett of New York was recognized to state why he, too, a New York Democrat, wished to cast his vote in the interest of Americanism and patriotism. Mr. Hitt, in charge of the Republican time, had one minute only remaining, which he cheerfully gave to Mr. Bartlett. Three-quariers of this time was consumed in discussing the terms of the arrangement by which Messrs. Hitt and McCreary controlled the times of the respective sides, so that Mr. Bartlett had merely opened his mouth when cut short by the Chairman's gavel. He asked for three minutes in which to state his reasons for casting his vote in opposition to the policy of a majority of his fellow Democrats in the House, but this courtesy was peremptorily refused by Unairman McCreary and the half e dozen shouting members around him. Leave was grained, however, for the publication of the undelivered speeches in the Record, and Mr. Fartlett will have an opportunity to say there what the opponents of the Hawaiian cable refused to permit him to say in the House. Hitt, in charge of the Republican time, had one

Mr. Sickles, in his speech, said that he was sovely embedies, which the stood sorely embedies of the face, that he stood sorely embedies of the face, that he stood with their definition of Democracy. On that score he was obliged to appeal from the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House to the Schmidtee of the Schmidtee of the Schmidtee of the Schmidtee of the House of

Ambassador.

The conference report on the bill to provide for the examination and classification of mineral lands within the Northern Pacific Railroad grant in Montana and Idaho was agreed to.

Under a special order made last week the House at 185 o'clock haid aside public business and listened to culories upon the life and services of the late Senator Francis Brown Stockbridge of Michigan. At the conclusion of these, as a further mark of respect, the House adjourned until to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

Staten Island Charity Batt,

Staten Island society turned out 500 strong last evening at the twentienth annual charity ball for the benefit of the Smith Infirmary. The

dance was held in the German Club rooms at Stapleton, which had been elaborately decorated for the occasion. Eugene H. Outerbridge, Charles Barton, and De Witt Stafford were respectively the heads of the reception, floor, and managing committees. Associated with them were Carl von Bergen, Edward H. Bonner, H. A. Cassar, Oswaid N. Cammann, Thomas D. Conyagham, George Cromwell, James M. Montgomery, Adolph J. Outerbridge, Capt. W. S. Schley, U. S. N., Henry W. Tillinghast, C. V. Anable, W. W. Witherspoon, Reverley Robinson, Augustus D. Prentice, S. G. Schernerhorn, Louis Benziger, Knight Satterlee, and H. E. Alexander. The dancers arrived at 10 o'clock and dancest informally throughout the evening. Supper was served from 11 to 1 o'clock, Mrs. Aaron Vanderbilt, Mrs. Theodore H. McNamee, Mrs. E. V. Casar, Mrs. Henry A. Usesar, Mrs. Charles P. Baccon, Mrs. A. Duer Irving, and Mrs. Charles P. Baccon, Mrs. A. Duer Irving, and Mrs. Charles F. Post were among the dancers. About \$1,000 was cleared from the charity ball. spectively the heads of the reception, floor, and

Alarm Went Off When the Burglars Did. The violent ringing of the burglar alarm aroused Frederick W. Hannalis from his comfortable sleep yesterday morning about 5 o'clock. He lives in the large and handsome ociocs. He lives in the large and handsome house, 31 Hoseville avenue, Newark. He got un and began to hunt for burglars. He found that they had been there and got off with their booty, a lot of table silverware and a few ornaments. The burglars forced a rear window on the ground floor. They went out of the front door, and it was the opening of the door that made the alarm ring.

alarm ring.



HABITS OF NAVAL OFFICERS.

Secretary Herbert Says Brunkeaness Is Not to Me Permitted Either On or Of Duty. WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.-The nomination sent to the Senate yesterday by the President pro-moting Lieut.-Commander Frederick W. Crockr to be a Commander in the navy contained a proviso that the actual promotion should not take place until the officer has been on a year's probation and had passed an examination. The case has attracted considerable attention in the navy, the officer having been examined for promotion Oct. 8, 1893, the Board unanimously deriding "that Mr. Crocker had not, by reason of his habits of intexication, the moral qualificalions for a Commander in the pays." Board subsequently found that he had reformed and recommended his promotion. Secretary Herbert, in reviewing the case for Presidential section, made the following comment regarding naval drunkenness:
"Hourds of examination should clearly under-

"Boards of examination should clearly understand that drunkenness at any time and under any circumstances is inhibited by the law and the regulations of the may. It is not true, as was contended in this case, that the traversment is not concerned about the labits of a naval officer in his home, in his clut, or at the house of a friend. The time has easied for each sidering drunkenness on convivial occasions a vice in which naval officers can indulie with impunity. The bubit of drunkenness on duty or off duty is one that, like other habits, selzes upon and eventually controls the victim. Drunkenness on duty is properly recognized in the regulations so a more helmous offence than when off duty, but a commanding officer at sea is practically always on duty, and he certainly has no hours in which he could indulge this habit. Not is it to be permitted, either on or off duty, that a naval officer anywhere shall become intoxicated. It undouttedly is a sufficient ground for the refusal of promotion if it shall appear that an officer is in the habit of becoming intoxicated at any time or under any circumstances."

RULES OF THE ROAD AT SEA.

The Senate Adopts the Resolution Post poning Their Enforcement.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21. A resolution was adouted vesterday by the Senate as reported from the Commerce Committee, postponing the time of the taking effect of the revised rules of the road at sea, which had been set for March 1, 1895. This action on the part of the Senate is in response to a request from the British Govrnment, which represents that it finds it impossible until the assembling of Parliament to

possible until the assembling of Parliament to carry out the provisions of the law which it had previously agreed upon.

This is due to a difference of opinion among the British shipowners in regard to several of the rules respecting collisions. The Commissioner of Navigation of the Treasury Department says that the action of Great Britain, while no doubt due to very good reasons of her own, is, to say the least, somewhat strange, in view of the fact that she has been the foremost in urging the adoption of these rules, and succeeded in obtaining the acquiescence of the United States, France, and a majority of the large maritime powers of the world. France has followed the example of Great Britain, and as these two nations carry the marance has followed the example of Grea jority of tonnage, or two-thirds of the tonnage of the world, it makes the matter of postpone

THE NAVAL WAR COLLEGE. Its Sessions to Open on June 1-The Prob lem of the Course.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21. - There has been some doubt as to the intentions of the Navy Depart. ment regarding the course at the Naval War College this summer, but this was removed today by an order which directs the session to be gin on June 1 and to terminate on Oct. 15. It is the purpose of the department to detail a class at about twenty-five officers, fifteen of whom will be of and above the grade of Lieutenant and ten below that grade, and and ten below that grade. From this class it is proposed to select five officers to remain after the session to continue the general work through the winter and prepare for the next session. These officers will be chosen for their aptitude in the work and their attainments in international law, strategy, and factics. The location of the principal problem of the course will be near Cape Cod and a small section north of it. A beginning, also, will be made of a general strategic consideration of the Gulf of Mexico.

Army and Navy News,

Washington, Feb. 21.—Secretary Lamont to-day detailed Capt. William C. Manning. Twenty-second Infantry, as Professor of Millitary Science and Tactics at Clinton Liberal Institute, Fort Plain, N. Y., relieving First Lieut, Everett E. Hatch, Eighteenth Infantry, who will proceed to join his company.

By direction of the President the retirement from active service by operation of law of Capt. Gerhard L. Luhn, Fourth Infantry, is an-

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are ordered: Col. William L. Kellogg, to the Fifth Infantry; Lieut. Col. Henry B. Freeman, to the Fifth Infantry; Major William H. McLaughlin, to the Sixteenth Infantry: Capt. Charles McClure, to the Eighteenth Infantry, Company H: First Lieut, James Baylies, to the Eighteenth Infantry, Com-

The leave of absence granted First Lieut. George B. Davis. Fourth Infant.y, is extended

twenty-three days. The following transfers in the Eighteenth Infantry are ordered: Capt. William T. Wood, from Company K to Company H; Capt. Charles McCiure, from Company H to Company K.

The extension of leave of absence granted Capt. George S. Hoyle, First Cavalry, is still further extended twenty days.

Capt. Alexander Rodgers, Fourth Cavalry, at his own request, is relieved from duty in this office and will join his troop.

A Board of Officers, to consist of Col. John W. Barrizer, Assistant Commissary-General of Subsistence: Major John Van R. Hoff, Surgeon, and Capt. Frank H. Edmunds, First Infantry, is appointed to meet in New York city to prepare for adoption a dressing sit to contain necessary toilet and other articles, to be furnished by the Subsistence Department to recruits upon enlist. fantry are ordered: Capt. William T. Wood,

ubsistence Department to recruits upon enlist

Subsistence Department to recruits upon callstment.

Leave of absence for two months, on surgeon's certificates of disability, is granted First Lieutenant Frank H. Albright, Twenty-fifth Infantry.

Major William H. Comegys, Paymaster, will proceed to San Francisco and report for temporary duty.

Leave of absence for one month, to take effect on being relieved from duty on the recruiting service, is granted Capt. John A. Johnston, Eighth Cavalry. Leave for six months on account of sickness is granted First Lieut. Frank T. Meriwether, Assistant Surgeon.

The following transfers of officers are ordered: First Lieut. Eliewood W. Evans from the Fifth twalry to the Eighth Cavalry Troop A; First Lieut. Alonzo Gray from the Eighth Cavalry to the Fifth Cavalry. Troop H.

Lieut. Gray will proceed to John his proper station, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

Capt. Frazier A. Boutelle, First Cavalry, will be relieved from duty in the Department of Dakota as soon as practicable, and will proceed to John his troop.

Leave of absence for four months is granted Capt. Frazier A. Boutelle, First Cavalry.

Passed Assistant Surgeon F. A. Fesler has been ordered before a Retiring Board at the Navy Department.

A Board has been appointed to examine the

heen ordered before a Retring Board at the Navy Bepartment. A Board has been appointed to examine the record of Commodore Kirkiand, now command-ing the European station, with a view to his promotion to the grade of Reer Admiral. The Board consists of the three senior officers of the navy, Admirals Greer, Brown, and Walker.

Movements of War Ships.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21. The cruisers San Francisco and Chicago parted company at Algiers yesterday, the former, flying Admiral Kirkland's pennant, sailing for Alexandria, and the Chicago leaving for Gibraltar on her war to New York, where she will go out of commission New York, where ans will go out of commission and undergo extended repairs, including the installment of new englace and boilers. The San Francisco, as flagsbip, will cruise as far as the Hospherus, where she may be joined by the cruiser Marbidelead.

The Ranger strived at Buena Ventura. Columbia, yesterday. Her commander, Capi, Watson, makes no mention in his cablegram of the state of affairs there, and it is presumed that the revolution has subsided.

The Machina will leave Singapore on Sunday for Hong Kong.

Murderer Kohl Sentenced.

Henry Kohl, who was convicted of the murder of his cousin, Joseph Freinel, was sentenced to death in Newark yesterday. The prisoner to death in Aewars yesterias. The prisoner was led into the court room when there were only a few persons present. He was smilling, as manal, that he became sober during Judge Deput's address. He was sentenced to be hanged on Thursday, March 21, between 10 A, M, and 2 P, M. He received the sentence calmiy.

Eric Road Declared Responsible. The Coroner's jury in the case of Patrick Quinlan, who was ailled last week at the Erie street crossing of the Eric Railway in Jersey City, rendered a verdict yesterday declaring the company responsible for the man's death. A crowd of citizens who have been persistently urging the elevation of the Frie tracks sent up a cheer when the verdict was given.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION DEAD IN THIS CONGRESS.

The Proposition to Issue Currency Cortificates May Provoke Some Discussion in the Senate, but It In the General Opinion that Its Passage Will Not Be Pressed Chair. man Wilson Said to Be Considering a Proposition to Practise Law in New York-The Conference Report on the Praston Appropriation Bill Agreed To.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.-There will be no more scussion of the corrency question during the ife of the present Congress, except such as may arise over the amendment to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill providing for the Issue of \$100,000,000 worth of Treasury certificates drawing I per cent, interest and redeemahts after two years and prohibiting the Scoretary of the Treasury from negotiating more bonds at private sale. The Administration has set out to defeat this amendment, and the threat is now made that if any action looking to prohibiting the secretary of the Treasury from issuing nds is taken by Congress an extra session of the Fifty-fourth Congress will certainly be cailed. The intensity of the opposition of the Administration to the legislation proposed is no doubt increased by the fact that the provision in the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill is generally referred to as "the Gorman amend-The fact is entirely lost sight of that the amendment containing the proposition was reported to the Senate by Mr. Cockrell, the Chairman of the Committee on Appropria tions, and that nowhere in the records of the Senate does the name of Senator Gorman appear in connection with it. Credit for its inven tion, however, is given to the Maryland Senator, because he first suggested legislation of this kind as a feasible method for meeting the lack of money in the Treasury for the payment of the current expenses of the Gover ment. As the Treasury says it does not need the money, it is the general opinion of

the money. It is the general opinion of Senators that this legislation will not be insisted upon, and as there will be no time for a discussion upon the question of prohibiting the Secretary of the Treasury from issuing bonds, this proposition also will be dropped after a brief discussion, and the Appropriation bill proper be permitted to come to a vote.

Legislation apparently was never so hopelessly confused during the close of a session as now; but there is always a wayout of a parliamentary tangle, and there is no reason to fear that all the appropriation bills will not be passed before the 4th of March. Senator Chandler says that he does not believe just for the purpose of surring up the animals on the bemocratic side of the chamber, and he knows very well that if an extra session of the Fifty-fourth Congress is to be called it will be for some reason other than a lack of time for consideration of the approprialack of time for consideration of the appropris

The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:
William H. Heard of Penesylvania, to be Minister Besident and Consultenerm to Liberia.
Postmasters Andrew W. Bingham, Littleton, N. H.: William H. Heard of Penrsylvania, to be Minister Resident and Consultaners to Liberia. Postionaters Andrew W. Bingham, Littleton, N. H.; John Earley Seynjon; Conn. Richard Gloeson, Antwers, N. Y.; James S. Kissons, Chateangay, N. Y.; John H. Menley, Greenwlen, N. Y.; John H. Menley, Greenwlen, N. Y.; Frank Hosinson, Greenwlen, N. Y.; Frank Hosinsonet, Foughkeepsie, N. Y.; William W. Codins, Whitney Pont, N. Y.; Wilder, N. Y.; William W. Codins, Whitney Pont, N. Y.; Wilder, N. Y.; William W. Codins, Whitney Pont, N. Y.; Wilder, N. Y.; Joseph M. Winder, R. Hard, Livonia Station, N. Y.; Joseph M. Winder, Ritstel, Pa. Mary V. Proctor, Lebanon, O.; J. L. Petile, Believne, Lu.

A number of Representat! 'es who were elect ed in November last to the next Congress have been visiting Washington during the past few days. They have been following the delibera tions of the House with much interest, and have been generally introduced to their new associates, usually by the members whom they succeed. One of the number is Mr. Long of succeed. One of the number is Mr. Long of Kansas, who was elected as the successor of derry Simpson. He is a young, rather boyish-boking man about 30 years of age, and is on his wedding tour. Mr. Mahany of Buttalo, who succeeds Daniel Lockwood, has been another caller at the House during the present week. He is also a young man, still in the thirties. He is a protege of the late Secretary Haine, and through Mr. Blaine's influence was sent to Ecuador as United States Minister a few years ago. He has been for some time the associate editor of an influential Catholic weekly at furfalo, but is himself a Protestant. Other new members who have dropped in to town are Messrs. Foote of New York, Heatwole, Eddy, and Towne of Minnesota, and Smith and Cowless of Michigan.

was no insincerity in the speech he made yesterday, in which he intimated that there might be day, in which he intimated that there might be an extra session. Mr. Chandler said it simply expressed a state of mind in which certain Senators found themselves. So far as he is concerned personally, Mr. Chandler says he does not propose to put a feather in the way of the passage of an appropriation bill, but he does intend that there shall be full and fair debate on the many matters of new legislation engrafted on these appropriation bills, and if full debate means the failure of any of these bills he will not be sorry about the result.

The Senate Committee on Commerce to-day, through Mr. Frye, made a favorable recommendation to the Committee on Appropriations of an amendment to the Navai bill, which authorizes the President to convene at any time he may down proper a beard, to be composed of three struceous of the Marine Hospital service, to report upon all officers of the revenue cutter service who, through no vicious habits of their own, have become or may hereafter become incapacitated to efficiently perform the duties of their respective offices. It is provided that such officers as may be permanently incapacitated shall be placed on waiting orders out of the line of promotion, and the vacancy thus created in the active list is to be filled by promotion in the order of seniority. mendation to the Committee on Appropriations

Gen. William Shakespeare of Kalamazoo Mich., whose pension of \$72 per month was recently reduced by the Commissioner of Pensions cently reduced by the Commissioner of Poisions to \$30, on the ground that the pension was excessive considering the disabilities, has filed an application for a writ of mandamus against Commissioner Lochren in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to vacate and reverse the order of the Commissioner reducing the pension. Gen. Shakespeare claims that the special examiner who made a special examination of his wounds, and upon whose recommendation the reduction was made, was incompetent and did not give the petitioner a fair examination.

examination. The conference report on the Pension Appro priation bill was agreed to by both Houses today. The amendment by the Senate, repealing day. The amendment by the Senate, repealing that no pension shall be paid to a non-resident who is not a citizen of the United States, except for actual disabilities incurred in the service, is agreed to by the House. The House also agreed to another amendment relating to the work of examining surgeons, to the effect that their report "shall specifically state the rating which in their judgment the applicant is entitled to." The Senate added to the bill the following provise: And it is further provided that \$6 per month shall be the lowest pension for the law.

be the lowest pension for the lowest degree of pen-sionable disability; and this shall not be held to sus-pend pensions herefore; granted for a less sum than \$6 per month, but all such shall be raised to said rate. This was stricken out and the relief to said rate. This was stricken out and the following substitute agreed to:

And it is further provided that from and after the passage of this act all pensioners now on the relievable are of this act all pensioners now on the relievable are pensioned at less than \$4 a month for any degree of pensionable disability shall have their pensions increased to \$6 per month, and that hereafter womenever any applicant for pension would, under extaining rates, be emitted to loss than \$6 for any single disability, or several combined disabilities, such pensions and the rates at not loss than \$6 per month, provided also that the provisions begins and to the passage of this act for subherless correlate of any part of such period, nor provide the allowance of lower rates than the provision begins of any scanisfor only part of such period, nor provide the allowance of lower rates than the "constant of the interest of the pension o

Representative W. L. Wilson is said to be considering a proposition to enter upon the practice of law in the city of New York. Some of his of law in the city of New York. Some of his friends assert that a handsome salary has been offered him to look after the customs law business of Macy & Co., the irm of which Representative Straus is a member. On the other hand, it is said that Mr. Wilson has been invited to enter the law firm of Stetson & Co., with which President Cleveland still retains a business connection. Some of the over-realous friends of Mr. Wilson in the House started a petition in favor of his appointment as Minister to Mexico, but he requested that it be at once destroyed. destroyed.

Chief Clerk Osgood's Funeral. WASHINGTON, Feb. 21. - Funeral services were

held over the remains of Mr. H. G. Osgood, late chief clerk of the Fourth Assistant Postmastertieneral, at his residence in this city this after noon with full Masonic ceremonies. Frank If noon with full Masonic ceremonies. Frank if.
Thomas, chief cierk of the Post Office Benartment, was in charge. After the services the
remains were started for Mr. Osgood's late
home, in Locapert, N. V., where they will be
met at 12:30 P. M. to-morrow by Grand Master
Mason John Hodge, the head of the Masonic
fraternity of the State of New York, and by the
Hed Jacket Lodge, of which Mr. Osgood was a
leading member.

LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS. "I FELT AS THOUGH RATS THE CONGRESS OF WOMEN. WERE GNAWING AT THE COATS OF MY STOMACH.

Thomas De Quincey, the author; Mr. Addington, an English Under secretary of State, and the Dean of Carlisle have all left this expression on record in their writings. They were all sufferers from chronic indigestion or dyspepsia; of which the horrible sensation they thus describe is a

It is caused by the action on the costs of the tomach of poisopous principles set free by the decomposition of food. The same poisons enter the blood and in time produce gout, rhenmatism, asthma, bronchitis, sick headache, nervous prostration, and many other local and organic troubles generally wrongly treated as separate and distinct diseases.

Other signs of indigestion and dyspepsia are a heaviness and distress after eating, bad taste in the mouth, dryness of the skin, variable appetite, flatulency, broken sleep, but dreams, and nightmares, biliousuess, fatigue and weariness without labor, &c., &c. The body is like a sepulchre, said the food lies putrid and rotten within it. Hence the deadly poisons that bite and graw like hungry rate.

The best of all remedies is the Shaker Diges tive Cordial, discovered and prepared by that honest people whom we all have heard of and respect. It contains the healing virtues of mountain herbs, cultivated by the Shakers only. Taken as directed by them, the Cordial expels the poisons from the blood, and by toning and righting the stomach, prevents the formation of more. It will drive out these "gnawing rate," and scatter all the other miserable effects of that one disease indigestion or dyspepsia. To make sure whether this remedy suits your case, try a small ten-cent bottle, sold by almost

all druggists, Adv. ACCUSATIONS BY LAWYER SMITH

Says Barnes Offered a Favorable Report by Referee E. T. Wood for a Price A motion to confirm the report of Col. E. T Wood as referee in the actions brought by Wal ter B. Cook, formerly a general agent of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, against the

company, met with strange allegations in oppo-sition before Justice Andrews of the Supreme Court yesterday. The actions are first to recover \$100,000 from the company for alleged liber, and another to recover \$130,000 for alleged breach of contract. The counsel for Cooke had been Steele & Page

of 44 Broad street, but it was arranged that Samuel W. Smith of 120 Broadway should take their place. The firm had received \$147 on account of their work and wanted \$1,100 more On a motion for substitution of counsel, as Cooks would not pay that amount, the question what should be paid the firm for their services was referred by Justice Andrews to Col. Wood, who is a brother-in-law of ex-Mayor Edson. A report, dated Jan. 28, was made by Col. Wood, in which he found that Steele & Page are entitled to \$600 more than they had received.

Lawyer Smith opposed the confirmation of the report yesterday win charges of alleged crookedness which he said he had laid before Justice Andrews early in the proceeding. Smith said that on Feb. 1 last he went with Cooke to Col. Wood's office at 111 Broadway to see if the report was ready. Wood was not there. Smith said that when he made his business known John E. Barnes, who seemed to be in charge of the office, took him into an adjoining room for a private conversation. Smith declares that Barnes, who is said to be an accountant, told him that there had been some "tunny business" with his case and wanted to know how much it was worth to have the referee report in favor of Cooke. Farnes told him, so Smith declares, that the report was in favor, of Steele & Page, but that Col. Wood would alter it in favor of Cooke if an arrangement could be made.

Smith said that he pretended to accept some arrangement to that end. Each side had already given a check for \$150 to the referee to secure his fees. Smith said that his client had deposited with tho referce, he offered Barnes to give the referee \$150 more for a favorable report. As a sort of an earnest he had given Barnes a check for \$10. Smith declared that he addition to the referee \$150 more for a favorable report. was referred by Justice Andrews to Col. Wood, who is a brother-in-law of ex-Mayor Edson. A report, dated Jan. 28, was made by Col. Wood,

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Smith declared that he at once went to the residence of Justice Andrews and informed him of what had passed between him and Barnes. Justice Andrews had teld him to do what he deemed proper in the matter, and refused to advise him. Smith said that he had called on Col. Wood, but had been unable to see him.

About Feb. 5, Smith declares, Barnes came to see him, and said that he report could not be changed, as it had beengiven to Steele & Page, in whose favor it was. No copy of the report was given to Smith, although Steele & Page got one. The referee took the \$150 check which Cooke had deposited and returned the \$150 check which Steele & Page had deposited. He fixed his fees at \$150. The stenographer's bill was \$100, which Steele & Page had paid and for which Cooke is held liable.

Lawyer Alexander Thain, appearing for Col. Wood, said that if Smith had made any such propositions to him as were specified Col. Wood would have kilcked him down stairs. He said propositions to him as were specified Col. Wood would have kicked him down stairs. He said that Smith had made an attempt to bunco and

had got buncoed out of \$10 by Barnes. He said it was a case of the man who wanted to be a shearer getting shoet. Smith was complaining because he was caught at his own game. Barnes was a casual visitor at the office of Col. Wood. Smith said that, all the firm had done was to draw up two complaints, for which \$147 would have been reasonable compensation. Steele &

draw up two complaints, for which \$147 would have been reasonable compensation. Steele & Page contended that the actions were of a difficult character, as they involved novel questions of law.

Justice Andrews reserved decision on the motion.

At the Trinity building, 111 Broadway, yesterday afternoon the office of Col. Wood was closed. On the building were the names of the tenants of the building were the names of Barnes & Wood, with office 97 opposite each name. Only the name of E. T. Wood was on the office door.

An affidavit of Col. Wood was presented to the effect that liarnes was merely a hanger on in the office, and was not connected with him in business in any way. Col. Wood denied positively that he had received any money whatever, or that he had been approached by Barnes.

PELHAM'S OLD RECTORY.

Rumored that One of the Bolton Family Ob-

PELHAM MANOR, Feb. 21. The members of thrist Church of this place are considerably agitated over the report that an effort will be made by a member of the Boiton family to take from the church the former rectory, which is now being used as a parish house, on the ground that its use is contrary to the spirit in which Miss Nanette Bolton, who bequeathed the property to the church, intended it to be used. The devisor specified that it should be used as a rectory, and that if it was diverted to profune uses it should revert to her family. Her niece, Miss Alice Bolton, it is said, holds that using the rectory as a parish house is converting it to profance uses. It is said that she considers young men's winter evening diversions and young women's

uses. It is said that she considers young men's winter evening diversions and young women's sewing society meetings as not being exactly in line with her aunit's intentions, and hence will endeavor to recover the property.

One of the vestrymen said: "Parish houses nowadays are as essential as rectories, and the building and maintenence of them have within the last decade been highly recommended and encouraged by the clergy generally."

Three years ago the key Mr. Highee, becoming deaf, resigned his charge. He was succeeded by the Key. Arthur W. Tenney. As complaints had been made of the unhealthiness of the rectory, which was without modern improvements, the vestry decides to buy a more modern residence, Judge Eibert C. Housevelt, a vestryman, had just finished a villa on the hill opposite the church, and he gave it to the church at a nonmair sum. The vestry then put the rectory in suitable constition, and in 1-93 opened it as a parish house. It is a long story and a half structure of brick, built in 1855.

It is not the Pelham road, a block from the entrance to Travers Island. On the hill showe the property of the Buchesside line. The sound villages in those days. The old priory is now the property of the Buchesside line. The rectory and ground are valued at \$12,000.

The parish is sue of the delices and most conservative in the county. The Emmet Edgar, Phelps, De Lancey, Morris, Morsiadi, Houter, Phospy of the rectory and ground are valued at \$12,000.

The parish is sue of the delices and most conservative in the county. The Emmet Edgar, Phelps, De Lancey, Morris, Morsiadi, Houter, Phospy of the light at tends frequently as the guest of J. R. Beetroff, who is semine warden.

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NEED OF CO-OPERATION WITH MEN IN CORRECTIONAL WORK.

Papers Rend Taking the Ground that Mes and Women Should Work Together in Penal Institutions and in Charities, WASHINGTON, Feb. 21. The attendance this morning at the session of the Women's National Council was unusually small so far as members of women's organizations were concerned, but the gallery was well filled with spectators, almost entirely of the gentler sex. The first paper read was that of Mrs. Panny Purdy Palmer. wife of Dr. Wm. H. Palmer of Providence, R. L. The Need of Cooperation of Men and Women in All Correction Work" was her subject. There were evils in our public school system, she said, which call for correction, such as the solection of teachers through political favoritism, the methods of teaching, the physical effects of schoolhouse conditions. These would be remedied in most cases, she maintained, if women of the right sort were associated with men in the management of our public schools, and if we had women as truant officers, our comunisory education laws would be enforced. Correctional work was required in the management of penal institutions. There should be women physicians in asylums for insane women, and especially should women physicians be employed for the medical examination and treatment of girls in reform schools. Masculine and feminine traits should also, she said, he united in charitable work, and she also maintained that the prevailing standards of temperance and charity would never be raised but by the free and combined intelligence of men and women.

The discussion of the topic was participated In by Fannie Barrier Williams, a prominent colored woman of Chicago, who said that she was suffering from such great emotion because of the death of Frederick Douglass that she could hardly speak; by Mrs. H. Solomon of Chicago, who read a paper prepared by Henrietta G. Frank of Illinois and Mrs. E. B. Wells of Utah. rho read a paper prepared by Mrs. Zina D. H. Young of Salt Lake City. In all these papers the ground was taken that men and women should work together in all correctional work. and this sentiment met with hearty applause whenever it was mentioned. Some of the papers, while agreeing to the sentiment that mes with approbation, held that in some branches of correctional work women were better fitted

When Mrs. Williams had concluded her paper President Sewald made reference to the per President Sewaid inside Feference to the death of Frederick Donglass. She was sure, she said, that every heart had responded to the cadence of sadness in the voice of Mrs. Williams, She tise paid a tribute to the latter, making reference to the recent agitation over the admission of Mrs. Williams to the Woman's Club of Chicago because she was a colored woman. This brought Mrs. Solomon, a member of the Woman's Club, to her feet with a defence of that organization, the members of which, she said, had been very sorry that the feelings of Mrs. Williams had been so cruelly hurt. Great injustice, she asserted, had been done the club in newspaper publications of the affair.

Mrs. Helen C. Johnson of Massachusetts read a paper on women's work in managing public institutions, of which she was well qualified to speak, as she is matron in a woman's reformatory. She told of the happiness given female prisoners by the receipt of flowers, and of many touching little incidents in connection with their distribution. Domestic animals had also a soothing effect on women convicts. Mrs. Johnson said, and she received applause at the conclusion of a story about one of them who, from being almost unmanageable, had come to learn gentleness through the care of a thoroughbred horse.

An open discussion by members of the Council death of Frederick Douglass. She was sure, she

gentieness through the care of a thoroughbred horse.

An open discussion by members of the Council followed this paper, and on its conclusion a recess was taken until 3 P. M.

The programme for this evening's session was, as usual, divided into two parts, the National Woman's Hellef Society, composed of Mormon women, having the platform the earlier part of the evening. Dr. Jones of Utah opened the session with prayer, after the Mormon method. He was followed by the reading of papers as follows:

He was followed by the reading of papers as follows:

"Heredity and Progressionism," by Mrs. Dr.
Ellis R. Shipp of Utah.

"The Sixth Sense," by Sarah M. Kimball of Utah.

"Forty Years in the Valley of the Great Salt Lake," Mrs. Emmeline B. Wells of Utah.

A discussion on industrial schools for girls was then entered on, and Mrs. Bliss of Michigan gave some interesting information as to the girls' reformatory at Adrian, Mich.

The presentation of a paper by Margaret Ray Wickens of Kansas, entitled "The New Thought, the True Thought of Philanthropy," ended the session.

At the conclusion of the session a special meeting of the officers and delegates was had for the purpose of taking action regarding the death of Frederick Douglass, the outcome of which was the appointment of a committee to draft appropriate resolutions.

DAUGHTERS OF THE REPOLUTION.

Mrs. John W. Foster Elected Presidents

General to Succeed Mrs. Stevenson WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The Daughters of the American Revolution elected a new Presidentdenoral at their congress to-day in place of Mrs. Letitia Stevenson, the wife of the Vice-President, who is incligible under the constitution of the order to serve another term. Mrs. John W. Foster of Indiana, wife of Mr. Harrison's Secretary of State and at present the adviser to the Chinese Government in the peace negotiations with Japan, was chosen for the office after some

with Janan, was chosen for the office after some very lively scenes. The other candidates were Mrs. Julia Hogg of Pennsylvania and Mrs. Roger A. Pryor of New York, Mrs. Pryor, however, withdrew in favor of Mrs. Foster, but not until her own nomination had been seconded by Mrs. Schuyler Hamilton of New York and others.

The name of Mrs. Foster, from the time it was mentioned by Mrs. Wilbour of Connecticut, who nominated her, was applauded vigorously, and the congress went with when Mrs. Wilbour condided the nominating speech. Mrs. Hogg also congress went with when Mrs. Wilsom con-cinded the nominating speech. Mrs. Hong siso-received a number of seconds. Mrs. Foster was elected by nearly a two-thirds vote. Mrs. Charles Sweet Johnson was elected Vice-Presi-dent-ticeneral by acciamation, after several la-dies had been nominated for the office and had declined.

New Solvent for Gold,

The Engineering and Mining Journal has a report from London of experiments with a new solvent of gold. A five per cent, solution of cyanide of petassium will dissolve gold leaf in about twelve hours, but if bromide of cyanogen about twelve hours, but if bromide of cyanogen in amount equivalent to the cyanide be added, the same quantity of leaf is descived in a few manutes. The reaction, as given by H. L. Sulman, an English chemist, is:

"IKCY HRCY+2Au="AuKCY+KBr.
It is said that the solvent will dissolve gold from unroasted pyrites, but this, the Journal says, calls for some proof. A tiol-I Ore Treatment Company has been organized to exploit the discovery.

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